

THE BOSTON OUTRAGE.

We present to-day the Message of President Fillmore, sent into the Senate on Friday last, in response to Mr. Clay's Resolution; and we also give some further accounts of the Boston outrage. Quite an animated debate sprang up in the Senate, on the reception of the President's Message, a brief notice of which we copy to-day from the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, was impetuous and insolent on the occasion, as he usually is, when the question of Slavery is up; but he was rebuked by Mr. Clay in the most severe and pointed terms.

Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Mason, Butler, ad Badger also addressed the Senate on the subject. There is much truth and force in the following remarks of Mr. Mason on the occasion. We quote from the reports of the Republic:

"Mr. Mason said the duty of rendering fugitives from labor and service was a duty imposed by the Constitution. It was a part of the compact subscribed to by all the States upon forming the Union. He would take issue with the Senator from Kentucky on the question whether this law was executed or not. He considered that the law, so far as its practical execution was concerned, was a dead letter. He had full belief in the declaration of the President that he would enforce the law if he could. He considered, however, that the President had begun wrong. In the first case, when the Crafts escaped, the slaves were lost to their master because of the evasions, prevarications, delays, and equivocations of those whose duty it was to enforce the law and administer justice. It was the duty of the President immediately to have dismissed the marshal. The law, if it was to be enforced, must be executed with alacrity, zeal, and cordiality. It must be executed with a desire, on the part of the people among whom it is executed to have it carried out because it is the law, and without any obstacles or obstructions being thrown in the way of its execution. In this case the party was arrested; time was given, properly, perhaps, to him for his defence; there was no place prepared to confine him, it being the intention to keep him in the courtroom from Friday to Tuesday. How could his rescue have been prevented? The laws of Massachusetts prohibit the imprisonment of parties arrested under this law in the jails of that commonwealth. He thought it wrong to denounce the population of Boston, when, by the laws of Massachusetts, it is made a penal offence for any of that population to be absent in the street or imprisonment of the fugitive. The Senator from Kentucky was right in denouncing the conduct of those engaged in this open resistance, but he should have gone one step further and denounced the State of Massachusetts as false to her federal obligations. She was false to those obligations, for making which she received a consideration. She agreed to this compact to surrender these fugitives, and received a consideration."

Her Legislature has been in session since the passage of this law, and these laws preventing the execution of the Constitution still stand on the statute-book. The Senator from Massachusetts said the other day that the people of that State were a law-abiding people, and would not resist the execution of the law. He could ask the Senator from New York, the expenses, amounting to nearly the value of the slave; besides, the claimant was subjected to several vexatious suits. He would respectfully call the attention of the appointing power to the various delays and evasions of duty, and would recommend that the latest evidence of this should be cause for instant removal."

In the course of the debate Mr. Cass said: "He concurred with the Senator from Kentucky in his condemnation of the late proceedings. He was no defender of the Administration, but he had the most confidence in believing that the President would do his duty. If the laws were defective he would vote to change them with full power to execute the law. He deprecated the remarks of the Senator from Virginia that this law could not, was not, and would not be executed. He considered that the Massachusetts laws obstructing the execution of this law ought to have been cleared off her statute books long ago. But whether they are repealed or not, they would not prevent the execution of the law. He considered the Senator from Virginia wrong in supposing that voluntary action by the people of the free States was necessary to a due execution of the law. He considered that Long's case was a great triumph of the law. If time were given the law would work smoothly. The law would be executed to the letter. He alluded to the conduct of the marshal, Thompson, and said that if a member of Congress did in England what Thompson did in this country, he would be sent to Botany Bay."

Mr. Mason replied. He considered the reason why the law was not properly executed by the people of the North was, that they considered it odious; they considered it a law in which they had no hand in passing. Of the thirty Senators from the free States only three had voted for the law. These were the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sturgeon), and the two Senators from Iowa."

The President is disposed in his Message to treat this outrage more as a surprise on the people of Boston, than any assent of theirs to its perpetration. He is loth to believe that they would stand quietly by and see the law and the Constitution trampled under foot in their midst. But he states distinctly that the attention of the Marshal had been called to the duty of hiring a house in which to confine fugitives; and though he does not attribute the escape or rescue of the fugitive to the want of a prison or place of confinement, he does not "see how the prisoner could have been safely and conveniently detained, during the adjournment of the hearing for some days, without such place of confinement." The Marshal, it is admitted, had not performed his duty even to this extent; and yet, a month or two since, soon after the Crafts case came off—or rather, after the Crafts had gone off quietly in the face of day—the President, through his Attorney General, sanctioned the conduct of the Marshal and retained him in office. But we have no disposition even to speak of palpable neglect or inefficiency on the part of the President. This is a question which rises infinitely above party. We give that high officer credit for his evident determination to enforce the law, and thus to meet the demands of public sentiment. We hope he will find a way to do it in Massachusetts. If Andrew Jackson were President, he would execute that law, if he had to do it at the head of the army and with the whole State of Massachusetts under martial law.

It is idle to deny the fact that Massachusetts is faithful to her obligations to the slave States, and to the Federal Constitution, which her officers have sworn to support. It may be well enough to denounce Boston for the late outrage—she probably deserves all that may be said of her; but what shall we say of a sovereign State which denies the use of her persons to the officers of the United States, and which, by an express enactment, subjects to fine and imprisonment every officer of hers who may lend his aid in carrying out a law of the United States?

So far as this law in relation to fugitive slaves is concerned, the State of Massachusetts is already really out of the Union; but she is selfish enough to stay in, in form, to reap its benefits while she disregards its Constitution and its laws. She is a disunion State, out and out. She says so, by her deeds, and "actions speak louder than words."

MESSRS. STANLY AND INGE.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday says Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, was arrested on Friday, on a warrant issued on the oath of the Mayor of Washington, and taken before Justice Morsell, charged with challenging Mr. Inge of Alabama, for alleged offensive words spoken a few days ago in debate. The Sun says:

"After a full hearing of the case, Mr. Stanly was dismissed at six o'clock this evening for want of evidence. Mr. Inge and his friend, Governor Brown, have not yet been arrested. The police have been searching for them all day. The general impression now is that a challenge has passed, and that a duel has been agreed upon."

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Argus gives the following sketch of the quarrel in the House between these gentlemen:

"During the discussion upon the River and Harbor bill, Mr. Inge, of Alabama, took occasion to propose a *pro forma* amendment, as a peg whereon to hang a speech, showing up little Stanly. This, of course, called for a retort from Stanly, who has a penchant for such Congressional amusements, and the following delectable scene followed:

Mr. Stanly—I do not believe the gentleman wants the appropriation he asks; but he has offered the amendment that he may make an unprovoked fling at me.

Mr. Inge—I merely stated facts and drew inferences.

Mr. Stanly—The gentleman said the "apollation of the South" would take place before he would wear a warning from me. The gentleman shows he has little sense and less charity when he charges me with being unfriendly to the South.

Mr. Inge—What did the gentleman say?—Will he repeat the remark?

Mr. Stanly—I say you have little sense and less charity in charging me with unfriendliness to the South.

Mr. Inge—I say the remark is ungentlemanly and unjust, and comes from a blackguard.

"O Order, Order!" rang through the hall, and not a little commotion was produced—even "Sleepy Hollow" waking up!

Mr. Stanly—Mr. Chairman, he charges me with being a blackguard. He has just shown to the House and the country that he is one.

The disorder was now about to gain its climax, when the Chairman interposed, and "rap, rap!" "bang, bang!" went his hammer.

The Chairman—Personalities are not in order. Mr. Stanly—No! I personalities are not in order. I am willing to let our conduct be judged of by the public, and let them estimate his character and mine. The gentleman cast the first stone; and he will make the most of what I have said. I shall hereafter treat remarks from that quarter with the contempt they deserve."

We shall probably hear in a day or so, what has been done in this matter. These duelling demonstrations have, however, become quite harmless of late. No one, we presume, has been or is likely to be hurt.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Baltic at New York on the 20th instant, we have the latest Foreign intelligence. The political news is not important.

We give the following as to the Markets:

"Cotton Market." Cotton at Liverpool has further declined 1/4. The sales of the week are 23,350 bales. Fair Orleans 7 1/2. Mobile 7 1/2. Upland 7 1/2. The market closed firmer than it had been during the week.

Wheat. The flour market was rather dull. Wheat had declined 1/4 to 3/8 per bushel. Indian corn 40 per cent. lower.

Provisions. Pork was in demand at London at 45 s. 55s. Hams 40 to 60s. Lard is brisk at 37 s. 40s. per cwt.

Naval Stores. There was a good demand—sales rough turpentine at 7s; rosin 3s. 4d.; both in active request.

Money and Stock Market. The money market was easier—Consols closed at 96 1/2 a 96 3/4. A better demand exists for American stocks—United States 6's, of 1868, 108 s. 108 1/2; Pennsylvania 5's 84 s. 86; Maryland 5's 89 1/2 s. 90."

POPULATION OF THE STATES.

The following list is said to exhibit correctly the order in which the several States stand in point of population, according to the present census:

1 New York,	17 Maryland,
2 Pennsylvania,	18 Louisiana,
3 Ohio,	19 New Jersey,
4 Virginia,	20 Michigan,
5 Indiana,	21 Connecticut,
6 Tennessee,	22 New Hampshire,
7 Kentucky,	23 Vermont,
8 Massachusetts,	24 Wisconsin,
9 Georgia,	25 Arkansas,
10 North Carolina,	26 Texas,
11 Illinois,	27 Iowa,
12 Alabama,	28 California,
13 Missouri,	29 Rhode Island,
14 South Carolina,	30 Delaware,
15 Maine,	31 Florida.
16 Mississippi,	

THE OUTRAGE IN COURT.

John Williamson, who made the attack on Mr. Murray, the City Constable, mentioned in our last, was brought into the County Court on Saturday last, and was ordered to be imprisoned until the next Term of the Superior Court, for the contempt, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars; and he was also required to give a bond in five thousand dollars, to appear for trial for the assault and battery at the next Superior Court Term. We believe this action of the Court has given general satisfaction.

General Saunders, and Messrs. Miller, McRae, and Battle appeared for Williamson.

Mr. Murray, we are gratified to learn, is doing well. His physicians are of the opinion that the chances are nearly all in favor of his recovery.

Boston is certainly a "great" place. A fugitive slave is rescued, in the broad day-light, by two or three hundred free negroes and a few white negroes, and carried off from the midst of thousands and thousands of people, who look on while the outrage is progressing, and who protest, after it is over, that they were taken by surprise! Next time they will see to it. The City Councils pass patriotic Resolutions, and direct their officers to aid hereafter in enforcing the law; but in the mean time the evil has been done—the law has been contemned and outraged, and the slave has escaped to Canada. These Resolutions, and the determination to enforce the law hereafter, sound very well; but we must confess ourselves slow and dull of faith in the Boston authorities, so far as this law is concerned. The Southern people may expect to wait a long while before they see this law honestly and fairly carried out in any portion of Massachusetts.

The birthday of George Washington was celebrated in this City by the Ringgold Guards, who turned out under the command of Capt. Stuart. Our only regret, in connection with this handsome Company, is, that it does not number more of our young men in its ranks.

The Charleston papers are publishing the returns of the late elections in South Carolina for members of the State Convention, but no classification is made as to the particular views of the members elect. We presume that a large majority of them are in favor of the right of secession.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Democracy of this sterling Democratic State are in the field in season with their Congressional candidates. We have already alluded to the unfortunate character of their nomination for Governor, but they bear up nobly under a circumstance so humiliating, and will no doubt, at the same time ruble Astor and vindicate themselves. The election for Governor, March 2nd, State Legislature, takes place on the 24th of March next. Hon. Henry Hibbard and General Charles H. Pease, of the 14th and 15th Districts, who have served with much honor and distinction—so much consistency and courage—during the present Congress, have been renominated almost without an effort. Hon. George W. Morrison, the successor of General Wilson, Whig, in the 11th, has been renominated. Those who know Mr. Morrison well, speak of him as a strong reliable man. He has a close district, and will have to be active to be elected. George W. Kittredge is nominated against Amos Tuck (Whig abolitionist) in the 1st district. At all the Conventions that nominated these gentlemen, bold constitutional ground was taken, and no attempt made to shirk any one of the great questions of the day. The following expression of Mr. Hibbard's district, was the expression of all:

Resolved, That in our opinion there has been and still is danger to the permanence of the Union—that there is prevalent a spirit of disunion constantly weakening its strength, and alienating the minds and affections of one part of the people of the United States from another; and that if this spirit be not checked and restrained by the combined action of all patriotic citizens, we must eventually witness the overthrow of the Union, and the prevalence of open discord, anarchy, and intestine war.

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States—the supreme law of the land—are equally binding upon the people of every State in the Union—that all laws passed by Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, are equally binding on all the citizens; and no man is at liberty to resist or disobey any one Constitutional act of Congress more than another.

Resolved, That the adjustment of the measures which disturbed the action of Congress for nearly ten months of its last session, ought to be carried out by the people of the United States in good faith, in all their substantial provisions; because, although we may differ with each other about the details of those measures, yet, in our judgment, a renewed popular agitation of any of the main questions then settled, would be fraught with new and extreme dangers to the peace and harmony of the country, which this adjustment has in a degree restored.

Resolved, That we will every where resist oppressive aristocracies; resist every aggression of our national rights; and still earnestly endeavor to perpetuate the blessing of amity with all mankind; and that we will forever defend the Constitution and the Union, and enjoin the same on the most sacred obligations upon our posterity.

This, as the Albany Argus eloquently alludes to, is the high, open, bold and right ground. The Congressional battle in the Granite State is to be fought by the Democracy on this platform. We shall see whether they do not come out of the contest victorious. We have no doubt of it. It can scarcely be otherwise.

Pennsylvania.

The Democracy of New Hampshire have indeed acted nobly. Mr. Atwood, their candidate for Governor, tampered with the Free-soilers and wrote a letter against the fugitive slave law; whereupon the Democratic party of that State repudiated Atwood, and were taking steps at the latest date to bring out a new candidate. They may be defeated by this movement, but they will preserve their honor, their integrity, and their nationality.

The above Resolutions breathe the true spirit. They are all that could be expected from citizens of a non-slaveholding State. They proclaim that they are determined to let us alone for the future, and to keep the peace. That is all we ask.

P. S. Since the above was prepared, we learn that the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire have repudiated Mr. Atwood, and nominated Mr. Dinsmore the present Governor, for re-election. The vote stood—Dinsmore 202, Atwood 3!

COMING RIGHT AT LAST!

Marshal Tukey having stated that, if so authorized by the Mayor, he would arrest and keep fugitive slaves or resign his office, the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston met on Tuesday last and passed the following order:

City of Boston. In board of mayor and aldermen, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1851: Whereas, this board has learned with deep regret, that the integrity of the laws and the dignity of the commonwealth and city have been greatly impaired by the forcible rescuing and abducting of a prisoner from the hands of an officer of the United States who had him in close custody—therefore it is

Ordered, That the city marshal, under the instructions of the mayor, be directed, whenever he shall be properly informed by any public officer of this State, or the United States, that there is danger that he shall be unlawfully obstructed in the performance of his official duties by a mob, and that he needs assistance, immediately to repair to the place where it is apprehended said riot will be had, and there faithfully and truly, with the whole police force under his control, use the same in the most energetic manner possible, in support of the laws and the maintenance of the public peace."

SHADRACK, THE FUGITIVE.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune, dated February 19, says:

"It is a well ascertained fact that more warrants have been issued for the arrests of fugitive slaves, the colored citizens are aware of this, and of the strong, and it is believed are thoroughly organized and armed. A new military association is about being formed here, to be called the Liberty League. More than 100 of the most influential and able-bodied young men in the city are pledged to join it. The association is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law and the aggressions of slave hunters."

Shadrack, the fugitive, is by a private conveyance, and reached the house of an abolitionist, in a certain town in the western part of Massachusetts, on Sunday morning. On Sunday evening he attended an anti-slavery meeting in female attire. He remained undisturbed by the audience. Among the speakers were members of the Suffolk bar. He was very calm, and said that he had been taken to America by life rather than be taken back into slavery. His right name is Sherwood."

"THE PEOPLE'S PRESS." We have received the second number of a paper just established in Salem, Forsyth County, by Messrs. Blum and Son, under the above title.

The "Press" is neatly printed, on North Carolina paper; and its selections and Editorials are in good taste. It professes to be "faithful, fearless, and independent" of party. We hope always to find it "faithful" and "fearless"—but as to party we have our doubts. The cat has been in the mel-lub, it is true; but to an old "mouser," the claws are quite distinctly revealed. In plain English, it strikes us that the "Press" is a Whig paper in disguise. Time will show.

A despatch from Boston (says the Baltimore Correspondent of the Union), announces that information has been received from Canada of the safe arrival of the fugitive slave Shadrack in that frozen region, where it is said that a large number of fugitives are in a condition bordering on starvation. "The owner of Shadrack, it is stated, has known his whereabouts in Boston for some time, and merely had him arrested to test the question whether a fugitive could be reclaimed from Boston."

Commodore Stockton, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from the State of New Jersey, for six years from the 4th of March next. He is the first Commodore ever elected to the Senate.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, February 19. It has been the opinion both at the North and here that the United States Marshal at Boston and his assistants ought to have been promptly removed for neglect of duty on a former occasion. Adverses, received to-day, show that the assistant marshal could easily have taken measures for the prevention of the rescue, had he applied to the proper authorities. The consequence of his neglect is not only the disgrace of the city by a black mob, but increased agitation and irritation all over the country. The fugitive law is certainly brought by it into disrepute and contempt, and the main hinges of the compromise is shattered.

It seems now that, besides all the racing and chasing after the negro, by officers civil and officers military, all the investigators and ring leaders of the mob, black, white and yellow, free negroes and free-soilers, abolition lawyers, editors and old clothes dealers, are to be prosecuted at a vast public expense. It will be necessary for the United States to build jails enough to keep them, for the United States have no prisons, and no use for any in Massachusetts for the confinement of fugitive slaves, or the violators of the fugitive law.

To-morrow the President will send a message to the Senate, in reply to the call under Mr. Clay's resolution. The message will treat the subject of the proclamation very fully and explicitly. It will exhibit the views and purposes of the administration on the subject, and indicate the course of measures that will be pursued for the punishment of the offenders, and the prevention of obstructions of the law hereafter.

The House refused to-day to take up the bills on the Speaker's table, one of which is the French spoliation bill. The committee on naval affairs has at length reported a bill to contract for a line of steamers across the Pacific, from California to China, but it will be noticed that it met with a cold reception by the House. Mr. McLane's courtesy, spoke against it, and it was passed over.

It is positively a waste of time, now becoming very precious for the Senate to discuss the postage bill. The two Houses will agree upon no post-office reform at this session; though, as Mr. Rusk truly says, our postal system is the most defective of any in the world.

Mr. Graham Baker was, to-day, confirmed as Chief Judge of the Territory of New Mexico.

Mr. Foote will leave to-morrow on a short visit to New York, where he will deliver a Union oration on the 23d.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1851. The River and Harbor Bill has at length passed the House after a long struggle. The opponents of the bill fought every inch of the ground, but they contended against great odds. Upon a test motion to lay the bill on the table, the vote was, yeas 74, nays 107. Mr. McLane's substitute for the original bill has passed. It appropriates about two millions, which sum is generally distributed throughout the country. The fate of it in the Senate is not certain.

It appears that under recent decisions of the courts, a large amount of return duties must be paid out of the Treasury. Some members estimate it at ten millions; but it will not probably be so much. Should it be half that sum, the deficit at the end of the fiscal year, will be at least ten or twelve millions. The appropriations of the present session will exceed fifty millions.

This bill will hardly pass the Senate. The brief time allowed for discussing it in that body would be an effectual barrier at this session, to say nothing of the probable opposition of a majority of that body to the bill itself.

The "appropriations of the present session will exceed fifty millions!" Fifty millions of dollars! Is that the economy and simplicity we are promised in the Taylor campaign?

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The Boston Mail Trial—Case of Eliza Wright. Boston, Feb. 19th, P. M. The evidence and the arguments in the case of Eliza Wright were filed to-day, but the decision is not yet made. The Commissioner was reserved till to-morrow. District Attorney Lunt in his argument, held that the conduct of Wright, in the court room, his threats, his whispering to the prisoner, the testimony of four witnesses that he encouraged the mob with cries of "come on," was sufficient to hold the prisoner for trial; great interest was taken in the result. The negroes themselves declare that the rescue was no concerted movement, but a chance affair, consequent upon the ungaurded state of the court room.

[Second Dispatch.]

Boston, Feb. 20—6 P. M. The examination of Eliza Wright was continued to-day. It resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 for appearance at the United States Court, on the third Tuesday in March next. Mr. Sewell entered the required bail.

Thompson, the English Abolitionist, Pellet with Eggs, &c. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 20. Thompson, the notorious English abolition lecturer, was pelted with rotten eggs while at the railroad depot in this city yesterday. He was escorted over with the police. Thompson, this, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators who hooted him with all manner of disapprobatory vociferations. It was with great difficulty and only by the interference of the authorities that the populace was prevented from perpetrating even more serious chastisement upon him. Stones and other missiles were thrown into his room night before last, thus holding him very uneasy. He has taken his departure in secret for the West. Perhaps he would do well to go South.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

THE MOS CASE. The examination of Eliza Wright was proceeded with this morning before Commissioner Hallett. Wright is charged with abetting the escape of Shadrack Wilkins. At the opening, Mr. Lunt moved that the proclamation of the President of the United States, relative to the riot, be read by the marshal. Sewall, the counsel of Wright, objected, on the ground that it was only a telegraphic despatch which had been received, and that there was no proof of its authenticity. Commissioner Hallett expressed his surprise that any citizen should undertake to ridicule a proclamation, emanating from the Chief Magistrate of the United States, in favor of a maintenance of the laws. He then ordered the document to be read, which, having been done, the examination was continued.

James Scott, a second-hand clothes dealer, has been arrested, charged with being concerned in the escape of Shadrack Wilkins. He was confined in prison.

A rumor is bruited about this morning that another fugitive slave has been arrested. Several angry blacks collected around the court-house, and on being refused admittance, they ridiculed the officers; but no violence was committed.

A large police force are about the court-house.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17. In the McDonogh case, the State of Louisiana vs. the city of New Orleans, a decision has been had in favor of the latter.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1851. There was quite a scene enacted at the National Hall to-day on Saturday night, expressive of the strong national sympathy felt for the success of our naval enterprise, and especially our line of mail steamers destined to compete with all others for the supremacy of the seas. Mr. Colling having received a despatch that the Atlantic had gone back to England and arrived there in safety, the news soon spread all over town, and was announced by Mr. Davenport to the audience at triumph, which struck home to the heart of every one present, and produced a universal sense of gladness. I do not think that any audience ever separated better pleased than was that of the densely crowded National on the evening of yesterday.

We notice that Rufus Edmonson, Esq., the worthy Postmaster at Goldsboro, has been turned out on account of his being a Democrat, to make room for Mr. Griswold, Jr., of Federal politics. Of course there is no proscription in the matter.

Wilmington Journal.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

FURTHER ARRESTS IN BOSTON. Boston, Feb. 21. Alexander Burton, a black barber, and Joseph K. Haynes, superintendent of the Tremont Temple, were arrested this morning by the U. S. marshal and others, charged with aiding in the outrage on Saturday last, and were taken before Commissioner Hallett, and held to bail in \$3,000.

The Davis case is now occupying the attention of the commissioner. It is thought he will be discharged.

The Boston State Business. Boston, Feb. 21. The following orders were unanimously passed by the common council last night:

"Resolved, That this council view with high satisfaction the condemnation by the other branch of the city government of the recent outrage upon the laws of the city, of the commonwealth, and of the United States, referred to in the order passed by them on Tuesday last, and heartily approve of the directions given therein to the city marshal for his guidance on all future similar occasions.

"Resolved, That we cordially respond to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, and will use our earnest efforts to see that its recommendations are carried out."

There are rumors of a number of warrants for fugitives being issued. A fugitive who was engaged in sweeping the sidewalk in front of his employer's store saw a southern gentleman approaching, fled by the back way, and has not been seen. Other fugitives have left the city.

GOON! The close of the fugitive-slave case at Cincinnati, mentioned in our last, is thus described by the Cincinnati Gazette:

"The counsel had closed their speeches, and the judge said he would give his opinion in the morning. At this moment the slave stepped forward to the judge and said—'I want to go home with my master—I can't follow all day time—let me go.' The judge said, and she went."

COMBINATION AGAINST GOV. QUITMAN. The zeal displayed by Gov. Quitman, in the cause of Southern Rights, has provoked a degree of rancor among the by the submission press of the south, and the myrmidons of our anti-slavery President generally, rarely equalled in our political annals. The result will recoil on the heads of those who pursue him so vindictively. It is destined to make Gov. Quitman the most popular man in the Southern States.

Augusta Constitutional.

FRESHET IN THE CAPE FEAR. On Sunday and Monday last there was a high freshet in the Cape Fear, and large quantities of timber, supposed to be parts of the dams recently built above Fayetteville by the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, drifted down. We suppose it will not be long before the water passes off. The water rose 30 feet in a very short time.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA RESIGNED. On the 8th ultimo, Gov. Burnett tendered his resignation of the office of Executive Chief of California, which was accepted by the Legislature of that State, and Lieut. Governor McDougall took the oath of office in his stead.

Gov. Burnett's reason for resigning is not stated.

STORM ON THE ATLANTIC. The Atlantic Ocean must have been swept during the last month by very powerful westerly gales, as quite a number of vessels which left the different English and Irish ports during the month have returned in distress, besides the Atlantic.

GEN. BEM. A letter in the National Gazette of Berlin, dated at Constantinople on the 25th of December, confirms the news of the death of General Bem, at Aleppo, and states that the government greatly regretted his loss, as he had commenced the introduction of several useful reforms in the Turkish army.

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th instant, by Rev. J. H. Wheeler, Mr. Jesse Muscwhite of Robeson, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of the late Theophilus McKay. In Robeson county, on the 13th inst., Mr. D. B. Lindsey of Cumberland, to Miss Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Daniel Love.

In Duplin county, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. David Wells, Mr. James H. Alderman, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Stephen Williams. At Laurel Hill, on Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, Mr. John C. Gully, of Wake, to Miss Mary Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Tryon McFarland, Esq.

In the 30th ultimo, in Caswell County, by Thomas J. Reid, Esq., Mr. John Allen of Rockingham County, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. R. Pearline. In this City, on the evening of the 20th instant, by John G. Williams, Esq., Mr. L. Reeves, to Miss Mary A. Hedgepeth.

At his residence in Caswell county, on Friday the 7th inst., after a protracted illness of pneumonia, Dr. John Comer, aged about 60 years. Thus has the community in which he lived, been suddenly shrouded in gloom and melancholy, and with a numerous circle of relatives and friends, have to lament the loss of a man, who was struck down by the shaft of death, and called away in the midst of an extended career of professional skill and usefulness; having been engaged in the practice of medicine in the same community for more than 30 years, with an arduous, successful, and a devoted so unduring that seldom fails to command the confidence and esteem of a devoted and comfortable from his kindly and benevolent hand in time of affliction and distress. If there was any trait more prominent in his character, it was that sincere, cordial, unaffected simplicity of manner, and purity of purpose, by which he was governed in all his intercourse with mankind. But alas! he has closed his eyes on the scenes of this life, and of the high estimation in which he was held in all the varied relations of life, the affecting, agonizing scene exhibited at his funeral and interment amply testify. On his bereaved family circle, does this sad visitation fall heavily; and a devoted widow, and four affectionate daughters,